THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1206.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

12

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 1056 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 1awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed

the fifth day of Auguſt, 1802, by Thomas Piemont to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt therein ſpecified, amounting to 1054 dollars 21 cents, and intereſt till paid, and the charges attending this ſale, will be ſold, on the 30th day of May next,

THE PLANTATION,

4

WHEREON the ſaid Piemont reſides, containing 1000 acres of Land, more or leſs, laying on York River, a little below Weſt Point, and three miles from the ſtage road, between New Kent court houſe and Williamſburg. The above ſale is made, moreover, ſubject to ſatisfying in the firſt inſtance, a compoſition of 12s. 6d. in the pound of three judgments which were obtained (previous to his granting ſaid deed of truſt) againſt ſaid Piemont, in the federal court, April term, 1802; the total ſum whereof, by the calculations of the parties in my hands, will amount to 2433 dollars 78 cents, which being ſatisfied on the day of ſale, the parties will give diſcharges in full on copies of ſaid judgments.

For the reſidue of the purchaſe money, after the above claims are ſatisfied, a credit of twelve months will probably be given, as the preſent proprietor may determine on the day of ſale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Truſtee.

N. B. About one fourth of the Land is cleared. On it is a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with convenient out houſes; a mill is adjoining, and oyſters may be taken in the river oppoſite the door. It is thought uſeleſs to mention the other advantages, which are really entitled to notice, becauſe they will be obvious to every beholder.

April 12th, 1804. 1aw6w

NOTICE.

2

ON the 2d April, 1804, was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away ſlave by the name of AGGY, and ſays that ſhe is the property of Whitehead Ryon, of Goochland county. The owner is deſired to come forward, prove his property, and pay charges, on or before the 2d day of June, or ſhe will be ſold as the law directs.

On the 9th of the ſame month, was committed to the ſaid jail, a run-away by the name of ISAAC, and ſays he is the property of James Sutton, of South Carolina, and purchaſed of James Gordon, Lancaſter county, Virginia. The owner of the ſaid ſlave is requeſted to come forward, pay charges, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Court-House, }
April 23, 1804. } 1aw4w

7

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Mancheſter. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1[illegible]00 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

1 Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poast roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarkſburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarkſburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c h. every other Tueſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Clarkſburg by 6 p m.

45. From Kenhawa c h. by Point Pleaſant, Gallipolis and the Salt Springs to Chilicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c h. every other Friday at 6 a m. and arrive at Chillicotha on Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p m. and arrive at Kenhawa c h. on Thurſday by 6 p m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tueſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wood c h. by 6 p m.

Leave Wood c h. every Wedneſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p m.

47. From Lancaſter c h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaſter c h. every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p m. and and arrive at Lancaſter c h. by 6 p m.

48. From Prince Edward c h. by Leſter's Store, Weeeler's Springs and Campbell c h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c h. every other Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at New-London on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave New London every other Monday at 8 a m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tueſday by 6 p m.

2

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Caſtle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Lenox-Caſtle by 6 p m.

Leave Lenox-Caſtle on Tueſday by 6 a m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 incluſive and from 55 to 69 incluſive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 54 incluſive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force until the 31ſt day of March, 1805.

NOTES.

1. The Poſtmaſter general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mails at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mail; and if any perſon making propoſals, deſires to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry with the emolument, and for what ſum without that emolument.

5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alteration deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of Auguſt, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white perſon ſhall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the propoſer intends to convey the mail in the body of a ſtage carriage, he is deſired to ſtate it in his propoſals.

9. The Poſtmaſter general reſerves to himſelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loſs of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the firſt day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Waſhington
City, February 23, 1804. ept15Je.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

25

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

STAGES

BETWEEN

RICHMOND & STAUNTON.

4

A LINE of Stages will commence running between Richmond and Staunton on the 18th inſtant. The Stage will leave Richmond every Wedneſday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Staunton on Friday by noon. Leave Staunton every Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

Fare for paſſengers 9 dollars; way paſſengers 8 cents a mile.

Joseph Grant.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. 1aw6t.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Giſlebert, Sir F. Handiſh's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Groſvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Snipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his races.

7

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 1056 per week, and corn furniſhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 1aw10wks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro,	Compl't.	In Chancery.
AGAINST		
Archibald Conner,	Def't.	

6

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

William McElligott,

TAYLOR,

THANKFUL for the great encouragement he has met with in his line ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, takes this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſhop to the ſecond ſtory of the houſe, lately the office of the Examiner, on the main ſtreet, near the centre of the city, and nearly oppoſite Robert Gamble and Son, where the buſineſs will be carried on by himſelf and Mr. Williamſon N. Bean, in company, under the firm of

McElligott & Bean,

who have provided themſelves with hands ſufficient to carry on the buſineſs extenſively, and as they have taken great pains to acquire the lateſt faſhions, they hope, from due attention, to merit encouragement.

Richmond, April 24th, 1804. 2w

69

Valuable Lands for Sale,

In King and Queen county.

2

CONTAINING about two thouſand acres, lying on Poropotank creek; and within two or three miles of York river. This land is well timbered and adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the whole or any part of the ſaid tract, may know the terms by applying to Major James Baytop, or to the ſubſcriber living in Glouceſter county.

John Beverly Whiting.

April 17, 1804. 5tp

Advertisement.

WILL be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 26th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

2

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving bonds with approved ſecurity. The ſaid Negroes are to be ſold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1804. Woodfin, &c. againſt John A. Richardſon, executor of John Richardſon, dec.—by

The Commissioners.

April 24th, 1804.

For Sale,

That Valuable Eſtate,

Lying in the county of Glouceſter, known by the name of

FOXLEY-HILL.

5

CONTAINING 774 acres, ſituated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheeſe-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-Houſe, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Stable, and Granary (26 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extenſive Kitchen Garden well ſupplied with every thing uſeful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the moſt choice ſelections. The ſoil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The ſite on which the houſe ſtands is acknowledged to be one of the moſt healthy ſituations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a ſituation not diſtant farther than one mile from the tide water.

2

Alſo for ſale, a valuable Griſt Mill, in the neighbourhood of Glouceſter court-houſe, upon one of the beſt ſtreams in the lower part of this ſtate, with two pair of ſtones, and a bolting cheſt. I deem it unneceſſary to particulariſe all the advantages of this Mill ſituation, as the perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, will view the premiſes.

Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ſter county April 20, 1804. 4w

Ladies' Faſhionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the lateſt London and Paris faſhions, in an elegant and ſuperb ſtyle, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

2

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular faſhion or pattern, having always the lateſt faſhions from Europe, by directing to her ſhop next door to the Swan Tavern, and oppoſite the ſtore of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply ſoon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon propoſes but a ſhort ſtay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

Just Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cottons.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

2

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the preſent act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themſelves at liberty to extend their inſurances to Houſes, Goods and Houſehold Furniture, againſt FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make ſuch inſurances: The Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Marine Inſurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the ſaid Stockholders, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, to conſider of a propoſition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congreſs at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clauſe on their preſent charter, authoriſing them to inſure houſes, houſehold furniture and goods, wares and merchandize againſt Fire.

2

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Inſurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

2

I, ———, do hereby empower ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforeſaid, on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or diſagree to the propoſition of extending inſurance to houſes, houſehold furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandiſe, as ſhall appear moſt adviſable.

To be be ſubſcribed by two witneſſes.

April 24. ep12t

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1804.

☞ MERCATOR is received, and shall appear in our next.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. XIV.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

After Mercator has persuaded himself that the merchants are prepared to embrace his ideas of a conspiracy, he thus proceeds:

"*The want of banks in Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond, has long been a subject of complaint; you have it in your power to remedy the evil. Establish banks in each of those places. No law of Virginia can prevent the emission of* post notes, *payable to* A or order, *which are as current as those made payable to bearer, and it is worthy of remark, that Judge Tucker seems to think notes may be issued* payable to A or bearer. *The objections which I have here urged against the establishment of* private or merchants' banks, *admit of short and satisfactory answers.*"

I do not now intend to make extensive remarks concerning subjects or questions, which have no relation to the bank of Virginia. The opinions of Judge Tucker certainly suited the political state of things, as well as the convenience of merchants before the legislature had authorised the establishment of a bank, and if the merchants at every town in Virginia had created a fund, for the purpose of circulating notes payable to A, B or order, according to that opinion, no reasonable man would have condemned them. Every body would have discovered the general advantage to commerce, and of course to society, and there would have been no complaint. Even a prosecution, if one had been instituted, would have been unpopular, and the officer for the government would have found it difficult to obtain his object. Years, and years, have rolled on, and nothing of the sort has been attempted, or even, until lately, suggested. The merchants were satisfied with the state of things which existed, and so some of them would have been, for twenty years more, if no law had passed to establish a bank.

The idea which Mercator has published, is not a new one. He is not the first who has suggested it. At the last session, two or three days before the dissolution, after some members of the senate had done their utmost to destroy the bill, by their alterations and speeches, the plan of a post-note-bank, like these which Mercator recommended, was secretly agitated.—Information was given to the house—in consequence of which, one of the members with an independence and in a style which did credit to his political and literary character, asked leave immediately to bring in the bill to prevent the circulation of such notes, and informed the house that such a scheme was contemplated in Richmond. Whereupon another member rose and declared in the house, that although such a scheme had been contemplated, it had been abandoned. The motion on that account was withdrawn.

It is not necessary to ascertain whether the law now in force, is inadequate to the design for which it was passed or not. Because the legislature will certainly have a right to make one to please themselves, and it is reasonable to expect, when they consider that the only objection which is alledged against the law for a general bank, is the legislative influence which is reserved thereby—and that the schemers who would establish an unauthorised post note bank, are the only persons who make the most noise and objection to it, 'tis likely that the circulation of such notes would be very speedily stopped. The reader will recollect, that the legislature will have the power, as well as all the other circumstances, and at the same time to reflect upon the law as it is.—Revised Code, page 16.

"1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall not be lawful for any person to offer in payment, a private bank bill or note for money, payable to bearer; and whoever shall offend herein, shall not only forfeit to the informer ten times the value of the sum mentioned in such bill or note, but may be apprehended by warrant of a justice, and, upon due proof of the fact made to him, or upon his acknowledgment thereof, be bound to the good behaviour, or if he afterwards offend in the like manner, it shall be deemed a breach of the condition of the recognizance.*"

Mercator, after offering some explanations, recommending the establishment of a post-note bank, makes the following partial, and therefore deceptious calculations:

"*Any gentleman who can take the trouble of calculating, the advantages secured to the state, by the 11th and 12th sections of the state bank bill, the 3000 shares belonging to it, at the expiration of nine years, will only have cost as follows, viz. if the dividends of the bank amounted to*

9	per cent. 3000 shares would cost	$ 108,600
10		81,600
11		54,600
12		27,600
13		600

"*If the legislature will not be satisfied with the advantages of these provisions, I am at a loss to know what can satisfy them.*"

From this it would seem, that according to the charter, the commonwealth of Virginia would in a short time gain their capital for nothing. If this had been the real state of the case, there could not be any great objection to it. The charter for such an establishment, is worth the whole sum of the three hundred thousand dollars at once. But the legislature have thought proper to take shares, and at the same time, have appropriated the best fund which belongs to the government to pay their subscription in a short time—I mean the merchant tax.

It is computed, that one year with another, the merchant tax will produce 50,000 dollars. For the sake of argument, I will take that sum as correct. This tax is payable in April by the merchants, and ought forthwith to come into the treasury. But it may be delayed until October. So that I will assume the first of October, as the date for calculation. The commonwealth will owe,

1804—October 1.	$ 300,000
And will pay	50,000
	250,000
1805—Oct. 1. Interest at 4 per cent.	10,000
	260,000
Dividend of 10 per cent.	30,000
	230,000
Will pay	50,000
	180,000
1806—Oct. 1. Interest at 4 per cent.	7,200
	187,200
Dividend for one year,	30,000
	157,000
Will pay	50,000
	107,200
1807—Oct. 1. Interest at 4 per cent.	4,280
	111,480
Dividend for one year,	30,000
	81,480
Will pay	50,000
	31,480

Thus it seems that four years of the merchant tax, and the dividends upon the state's shares for the same, at 10 per cent. will discharge the debt of the state. All the complaint which can be made is, the difference of paying interest between 4 and 6 per cent. which will be something more than 10,000 dollars—and even this is no loss to the company, because the directors are allowed to issue notes at the same rate of multiplication upon the shares of the state as if the cash was really paid in; so that the company, instead of being losers, as some pretend, will be gainers, the whole amount of interest, more than they would gain if the 300,000 were paid at once.

Hence, therefore, it would be advantageous to the bank, if neither the merchant tax nor any other fund had been appropriated to this purpose; because as long as the debt of the state is unpaid, the company will gain 4 per cent. and will not be checked on that account in issuing notes. Whenever it shall be paid, the directors will not be able to issue a single note more, and the company will lose the 4 per cent. which is at the rate of 12,000 dollars per year.

These things are as evident as the existence of light; and yet Mercator has pretended, that the company are greatly imposed upon by the legislature, that it is an oppression to take so many shares, without paying any money, at the low interest of 4 per cent.—so that the commonwealth, in 10, 11 or 12 years, will have her shares for nothing. It is not possible that we should all see things thro' the same medium, of course, I shall not further attempt to enforce my opinion. But it appears to me, that the company could dispense with the receipt of the merchant tax altogether, and would likewise pay the dividends to the public as they may be acquired, so as to retain the right of drawing the whole interest, that thereby they would gain 12,000 dollars per year. It is too plain to admit of a question. Surely the bank may issue notes for 4,500,000 dollars, as soon as the subscriptions are made and paid in. Upon this it will be entitled to interest in their dealings, and at the same time it will be also entitled to interest upon the 300,000 due for the commonwealth's subscription. When the commonwealth shall pay it off, the company will get no more interest; nor will they be allowed to issue any more notes than they will be allowed to issue, before a single dollar is paid.

Reader!—compare these truths with the deceptions which Mercator has published. If you believe me, you must either consider, that he wants candor or capacity to do justice to the subject which he has undertaken. To you and to me, 'tis of no consequence, whether his error is imputable to the head or to the heart. My design has been to shew the truth, and I defy Mercator, or any other writer, to say, that I have violated it in a single instance. I here take leave of Mercator, and will make some remarks concerning an important and well known fact.

It appears that the price of tobacco has fallen. Some of the enemies of the bank pretend, that this circumstance has happened, in consequence of large preparations of money for the bank. Others, at the same time, industriously circulate an idea, that there will be little or no money paid in for shares in the bank on that account, and that all which may be paid in will be inactive, because there will not be enough to commence the operations of the bank. If the first of these circumstances exists, it proves that the bank will certainly be forthwith carried into operation, with nearly the whole capital; because it is understood, that the produce annually exported, amounts to seven millions of dollars. Now, as only three hundred thousand dollars are required to put the bank in operation, the allegation, that tobacco has fallen on account of taking only this sum out of circulation, proves, either that there are immense resources arranged for the bank, or that the people who can yearly sell produce for seven millions of dollars, are extremely improvident, if they cannot spare from this great annual resource (without other aids) the small dividend of 300,000 dollars, which is about one-twenty-fourth part of the whole. The opponents and calumniators may say what they please upon this subject. But it must be evident to every man of common sense, that the appropriation of about 4 per cent. of the annual resources of the country, ought not to have such an influence on the price of tobacco, as is contended for. The fall of tobacco, must therefore proceed from other, and very different causes—either existing in Europe, or proceeding from the combination of purchasers, for the purpose of making advantageous speculations.

Having formerly said, that merchants were justifiable, in purchasing as cheaply, and selling as dearly, as they could, no imputation is intended against them on this account. I think it highly probable, that such a combination may, at this time, be formed from two motives: the first is, to gain by the fall on tobacco; the other is, to excite a prejudice, with the people of the country, against the bank, so as to prevent subscriptions, and thereby get the shares themselves. But it will be all in vain. The reader will be fully convinced, that there has been a combination, if he places any confidence in the piece subscribed Mercator; but the reasons which are alledged, are so feeble, that no certain conclusion can be drawn. A few people, who at this time are in distress, will be obliged to bear the temporary evil. If a proper spirit is pursued, so that the bank shall go into vigorous operation, no such future combination can be made, or will be attempted. If the reader has any doubt, nothing ought, more strongly, to operate in favor of the institution, than this very fact, which is urged against it. Every man then, who is entitled to credit, may, by the instrumentality of the bank, become, whenever he pleases, a purchaser of commodities. The combination of a few, to reduce the price below that, which the course of trade will permit, will excite the enterprize of others, who being thus bro't into the market, may become shippers, and may likewise become competitors in the foreign markets for selling.—Prudence will therefore dictate to the exporters, to give as much as they can afford, because it will prevent greater competition, both in the purchasing and selling markets.

At present, the exporter regulates his conduct by circumstances. He does not govern his purchases altogether by the prices of the foreign market; but he ascertains, as well as he can, how much competition he is likely to have in his purchases—and according to that, he will reduce his prices.

Will any man, of common understanding, complain of an exporter, who wants one hundred hogsheads of tobacco, because he purchases at 30s. per 100—when he knows that the prices in Europe will justify 40s. or 45s.? Surely not. The want of competition operates to his advantage, and he not only wisely, but honorably avails himself of it. Perhaps something of this sort now exists.—Tobacco, it seems, has fallen. The planters may complain, according to their disappointment. Some of the enemies to the bank tell them, that it is because all the money is locked up for that purpose; though others will, at the same time, declare, that the first instalment will not be collected, which is only one twenty-fourth part of our annual produce.

The fall in the price of tobacco, I admit to be an evil; and I trust, that it is the very last time, when such an one may be expected from scarcity of money. It ought not to be imputed to preparations for the bank, nor to those who take advantage of accidental circumstances, and thereby increase their profits by purchasing cheaply.—But it is imputable, either to the state of the European market, or to those political zealots, who, for twenty years, have deluded the people with their theories and dreams, concerning this important subject.

People of Virginia!—the important period is at hand. You are called upon to decide between national importance and insignificance, between prosperity and dependance. Behold, I beseech you, the anticipated prosperity! behold the rich harvests of future happiness and national greatness!—compare the present state of things with that which is foretold, and endeavor to ascertain whether those anticipations are to be procured by low, grovelling, petty schemes, which, when accomplished, leave nothing for the mind to justify.

The man who will open his eyes, and examine the future, will see the whole prospect, illuminated, with the most resplendant beams of light. Let the same man look back to the dark days of prejudice and error, when truth and reason were compelled to yield and retreat, before the terrific and destroying clamor of enthusiastic madness!—yes, madness, which in the garb of *political principle*, has robbed this country of incalculable millions, and has made the people and th[illegible]licy, the objects of ridicule and gainful specula[illegible]

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS—

SIR,

By publishing in your paper paper the [illegible]wing reply to a pamphlet entitled "Political Truth," and wrote under the signature of Virginius, you will oblige, your's, &c.

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Imitatio vitæ—Speculum consuetudinis—Imago veritatis.
CICERO.

Every occupation in society, says Virginius, should be regulated by the rules of reason and common sense. This assertion is very just, but very improperly applied in defence of one of the most injurious vices that ever crept into the vortex of a depraved community. The academical form of reasoning is, first assert, and then prove. This appears to have been your form; but, alas! your proofs are like a rope of sand. The purport of your pamphlet is, to censure the legislature for enacting a law to prevent the licentious practice of gaming, for punishing the professed gamester as a pest to society, and for exposing to public view the duplicity of the pick pocket. I shall just notice your introduction, which is the quintessence of sophistical duplicity. "Influenced by a desire to promote political truth and establish public justice, the writer invites fair and candid investigation." Sir, I will accept of your invitation. "After the following pages have been attentively considered, the writer anticipates, that there will be few to censure, and none to condemn him." You are out, Mr. Virginius, in your calculation; although you have both shuffled and cut, you have forgot the run of the cards, or you would not have anticipated a good hand. You have shuffled your arguments from one nation to another, and cut assunder truth and justice, to open the door of licentiousness for the greatest of strolling impostors—the lazy, lying, swearing, cheating gamester, whose bodily powers and mental faculties might be usefully employed in the national building, either as a mechanical or technical character. At the close of your introduction, you say, "ask no more than truth." You are a generous gamester; you have given much more than you ask. You say, "How few are there who have the hardihood to throw off the disguise, and speak the language of experience and truth. This task shall now be mine." The whole of your production contradicts this. It is incompatable with the principles of gamesters to throw off the disguise and speak the language of experience and truth. You say, that "your pamphlet was published for the purpose of introducing a change of opinion and legislation, in relation to one of the incurable propensities of human nature." Have you really the vanity to suppose, that the state legislators are weak enough to be influenced by your incoherent dogmatism? Were they to read your POLITICAL FALSEHOODS, (for that is the title you ought to have given your pamphlet) the arguments would only appear to them like an inundation of bubbles. Gaming, you say, "is a propensity which seems to have been appurtenant to man's disposition, from the remotest ages of antiquity, and has manifested itself in every region, in every age, in every station and rank of life, embracing all nations, countries and climes, from the most frigid to the most torrid; all conditions of persons, from tender infancy to feeble and sinking age; the ignorant savage, the ruthless barbarian, the scientific scholar and the experienced statesman." This is your favorite argument; it is several times repeated in your Political Falsehoods. What superficial reasoning! what a jargon of words, without one grain of common sense! The same argument might, with equal propriety, be made use of to prove, that murder is instinct; and from this mode of reasoning, the legislature might be censured for enacting a law to punish the felon who has committed murder. Murder was committed at a more early period than you can prove gaming to have existed. Witness Cain, who killed Abel. It has manifested itself in every region. It has been committed by the American savage, as well as the European sage. The annals of every age are stained with characters of scarlet memory. Every station and rank of life blushes for the honor of the human name. The sceptre, the crown, and the sacred desk, as well as the cobler's stall, have been stained with human blood. The scholar and the statesman have likewise added their names to the long list of murderers. It is plain to a demonstration, from your mode of reasoning, that murder is as much appurtenant to human nature as gaming. "Indeed," you say, "there are many such jaundiced minds," &c. Your mind must be enveloped in the last stage of the jaundice, called the black jaundice, or you would have perceived that gaming is not a natural propensity, nor the result of original organization, but the offspring of evil communications, educated in the school of depravity. Propensities that are appurtenant to human nature are visible at a very early period of life. Two or three of the most forcible and simple kind are, hunger, thirst, cold, heat, &c. which probably happen to, and operate alike, upon all; but if the mind is completely the creature of sensation, uniformity of temper would be the consequence. To enlarge upon all the absurdities contained in your pamphlet, would require a large volume. For the sake of brevity, I shall omit such glaring errors as will cause all who read your pamphlet (except those with jaundiced minds) to join with me in declaring, that they are false and nugatory. After asserting that gaming is co-eval with our being, and fostered by the hand of Providence, you put the following interrogatives: "Can the wisdom and energy of man advise any thing which shall stay or change the course of Providence? Is it not impious to adopt regulations which are intended to speak in language contradictory to the decrees of heaven? And is not this offence committed when frail weak mortals shall endeavor, by their short-sighted schemes, to change its immutable decrees?" If gaming is of such a sacred and permanent nature; if it is the immutable decree of heaven, would it not be sinful in a wife to exclaim against her husband's conduct, when he has been at a gaming table and lost the money with which he should have clothed his naked children, and fed them when crying for bread! Would it not be just in him to say in reply, Why will you rail against the omnipotent and holy law of gaming? Why will you attempt to change the course of Providence? It is impious in you to attempt to regulate my conduct, by persuading me to refrain from gaming, because it tends to change the immutable decrees of heaven. "The reader," you say, "must not understand from what has been said, that the writer of these pages is a gamester." Astonishing that you should be ashamed to acknowledge your conformity to the immutable decrees of heaven. "It is admitted that gaming ought to be restrained by reasonable modifications." We all know, and you likewise acknowledge, "that the law-givers allow gaming to a limited extent." But how unreasonable and how presumptive it were in the legislature to modify or limit the "immutable decrees of heaven" without consulting Mr. Virginius! You are not only blessed with the legislative knowledge of Lycurgus and Solon, but of Moses also. You are a prophet to foretell. "After a while, there will be none to inform, none to arrest, none to prosecute, none to give testimony, and none to execute, unless indeed a solitary individual, spurning popular contempt, shall encounter the opposition and enmity of mankind." We may expect, "after a while," to see Citizen ****** marching at noonday with a lanthorn in his hand, (like old Diogenes when he went to find an honest man) to a caliginous cellar, proceeded by ******************** ********************************* all mixed among a large body of the Canaille, and all moving amicably in the same immutable orbit, fast advancing towards the summit of honor and popularity. "But should any of the functionaries of the law become active in such prosecutions, they will be thereby excluded from the common benefits of a general confidential intercourse." They will not be admitted into the realms of Pluto, to hear the learned discussions of Judge ******—"the right loses and the left wins," though, by the bye, this immutable decree is precisely in opposition to what the Scripture informs us will be the form of decision at the final resurrection? "Then shall he say to them on his right hand, inherit the kingdom, &c.—but to them on his left hand, depart ye cursed, &c." But, Sir, I am astonished that you, or any other man, should possess such a "jaundiced mind" as not to perceive the difference between the use and the abuse of a thing. I shall concisely define the difference as it relates to gaming, in answering the rest of your arguments, which may properly be summed up in three particulars. 1. What you improperly call an ex-post facto law, relating to billiard tables. 2. A fraud committed by the legislature in abolishing the tables without remitting the monies out of the treasury which originated from a tax imposed upon those tables. 3. The legislature have erred very materially in allowing horse races and lotteries, instead of the innocent and useful games of billiards and faro. 1. The legislature have not made an ex-post facto law relating to billiard tables. No law ever was enacted permitting billiard tables either for a limited or unlimited space of time. They only imposed a tax upon the table, and the moment the table was abolished, the tax also was abolished. If the legislature had enacted a law to allow billiard tables for ten years, and a subsequent assembly had abrogated this law before the expiration of the time limited, it might be properly called an exp. fac law, as it would inflict a penalty upon the man, who had acted according to an express law, in depriving him of the benefit of his lease, for which he had probably given an extravagant price. If the repealing a law, which the legislature think is improper and which never was enacted for any limited time, be an exp. fac. law, then almost all the laws in the Revised Code are exp. fac. laws, for they generally terminate with "all and every act, clause and part of acts within the purview of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed." 2. A fraud was committed by the legislature in abolishing the tables without remitting the money, &c. Suppose silks, cotton, &c. were brought to as great perfection by the American mechanics as they are by the English, and congress, deeming it for the benefit of the commonwealth, prohibits the importation of India goods into the United States, and inflicts a penalty of fine and imprisonment upon any person or persons who may be lawfully convicted of selling these contraband goods, shall this be deemed an exp. fac. law because the selling of these goods was once allowed; or would the hawker be justifiable in saying to the executive, "if you dont remit me the monies that I have for twenty years paid annually into the treasury, you will commit a fraud, because you have prohibited the sale of those goods for which I paid a tax." This hypothesis is so plain, that a "wayfaring man, tho' a fool, could not err" in answering it. In this case, no man pays for what he has not had, and the moment the immunity is removed, that instant the tax is destroyed also. 3. The legislature have erred very materially in allowing horse races and lotteries in preference to billiards and faro. The evils which you have enumerated against horse racing, may with equal propriety be enumerated against faro. I have seen quarrels at a faro bank, and, if I have not seen a leg broken, I have seen a head broken at a faro bank. On impartial reflection, every advantage will be found to be in favor of horse races and lotteries. The raising of fine horses is no small benefit to the community; and the same pains would not be taken that are taken, were it not for the sports of the turf. Lotteries are never granted but for some public utility, and very little time is lost in these useful amusements. All the races that happen in the vicinity of Richmond do not engross three weeks in a year; whereas billiard tables and faro banks were both diurnal and nocturnal, and had it been possible for a billiard table to speak, it might with propriety have exclaimed, "even Sundays are no Sabbath days to me." Permit me to observe, before I conclude, that the road, chalked out by Virginius, to happiness and popularity, is a false road—it is the "road to ruin." And if Citizen Virginius and Citizen ***** were to die to-morrow, they would neither be canonized for their propensity and conformity to the immutable decrees of heaven, nor have their names immortalized for vindicating that species of vice, that has often destroyed the peace and harmony of families, and brought the sprightly youth to an ignominious death; neither would the loss of their useful labors be half as much felt by the community as the death of a good old cobler.

SYDNEY.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The author of Virginius has been pleased to make a few remarks upon the observations which I published in this paper, respecting his pamphlet. It was far from my intention to insinuate that Virginius had any design to corrupt our youth; on the contrary, I was satisfied his motives were the purest, but was also convinced his production would have a tendency very opposite to what he supposed.

Virginius says that he endeavored to prove that the law which authorises the sale of a gamester, is unconstitutional; and that this was the chief object he had, in writing the pamphlet. I confess myself not to be equally acquainted with the Virginia constitution and code of laws, as the author of the pamphlet; but if there be any article or clause in the constitution prohibiting the sale or punishment of a gamester, it is time, high time, that the constitution were amended.

I am, however, of opinion, with Virginius, that public gaming is neither so dangerous or pernicious as gaming in secret or in private houses. The professed and public gamester, like the highway robber, acts openly, and does not steal the money of his friend, under the mask of courteous politeness. The infamousness of his character, also debars him from those circles where the youth chiefly resort, and prevents him from having general access to any characters but those who have already been initiated in the diabolical vice.

I had hoped, and hope still, that Virginius will turn his attention to this subject and endeavor to point out the many and various evils arising from the encouragement given to gaming in respectable private circles. I am well aware that there are several of the most virtuous members of society who indulge, at times, in a game at whist, from the idea of its being an innocent amusement; but such persons ought to reflect that every diversion which leads to the avenue of dissipation, is dangerous and ought to be discouraged.

No practice also acts more powerfully in destroying the social affections, and the ties of friendship, than gaming. To this cause alone, is to be attributed the formal distance which is usually preserved between the youth of Virginia and those advanced in life. In no part of the world are the virtuous passions of the heart more conspicuous than among the youth of this state, while a cold, uncouth and unfeeling reserve is too frequently the characteristic of the parent and men of years. What human object can be more disgusting than the avaricious and aged misanthrope who only courts the company of those who may add to the weight of his purse, and cause the hand of time to pass lightly over his sordid, and unsocial mind? Yet many such characters strut every day among us, regarding with contempt every eye that darts a ray of sympathy, and every tongue which speaks with youthful levity, the sentiments of innocence and truth.

HONESTUS.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

"*He who steals my purse steals trash——but he who takes*
"*from me my good name, robs me of that, which not*
"*enriches him, and makes me poor indeed.*"

It has been reported, that the following apology was extorted from Mr. Nicholson, in a manner not perfectly satisfactory to the feelings of a gentleman: in justice therefore to *him*, I am induced to say, that no altercation took place. The gentlemanly conduct of Mr. N. on this occasion, as also that of his friend, precluded the necessity of harsh measures: I, however, on reading the piece alluded to, felt that indignation, which ought to vibrate the bosom of every gentleman, when his profession is reflected upon—when, also, conscience whispers him, that he has not been guilty of an action, which would disgrace that profession. **C. D. HOPKINS.**

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The author of the piece subscribed, A Friend to Youth, regards it necessary, to inform the public, that the sentiments expressed by him relative to the characters of the gentlemen of the Drama, were not intended in any manner to reflect upon their profession, the merit of which he is highly sensible, but to benefit the youth of Richmond.

On Monday the Richmond Races commenced over the Fairfield Course, when 2 Sweepstakes, 2 mile heats, value 1100 dollars, was run for by Mr. Tayloe's horse Top Gallant, Mr. Mosby's mare Amanda, and Col. Selden's Mare Lavinia. The first heat was run in 3m. 46s.—the second heat in 3m. 54s.

John Tayloe's bay horse Top Gallant,	1—1
Wade Mosby's bay mare Amanda,	2—2
Miles Selden's bay mare Lavinia,	3—dis.

On the same day, the Richmond Jockey Club Cup was run for, 2 mile heats, five horses started, and won by Mr. Bland's horse Young Coriander. The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the second heat in 3m. 54s.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last night arrived here the ship Fanny, capt. Taylor, in 32 days from Greenock. We have received London and Liverpool papers to the 15th ult. and Glasgow papers to the 17th ult. but at too late an hour to give any more than marine extracts. Nothing of moment had transpired since our former advice. The king on the 13th, "continued to recover."—No attempt had been made to invade England. No fresh light thrown on the conspiracy, though much is said on the subject. Bonaparte was again expected at Boulogne. Pichegru was arrested—Moreau in the temple. An expedition has sailed for Boulogne, and very heavy firing heard after their arrival. Lord Moira was to command an expedition to Holland. The embargo was taken off. Details to-morrow.

On a perusal of the papers by the Packet, we do not discover any thing of moment. The London Morning Chronicle of the 10th says, "There were yesterday a report that the French had gained possession of Elsineur. We made the most particular enquiries as to the source of this information, but we could trace it to authentic quarter. That an alarm has subsisted for some time of the hostile designs of the chief consul against Denmark, is certain; and this has naturally been heightened by the circumstance of the embargo laid on all vessels to the North Seas; but we suspect that the rumour is unfounded, though it is certain that all the letters of Holland, as well as Hamburg, have countenanced the apprehension. The fact is irreconcileable with any notion of true policy on the part of the chief consul, as an attack upon Denmark would necessarily force the emperor of Russia to take a part in the war against France.

"The embargo on all vessels destined to the ports in the Baltic, &c. was yesterday extended to all vessels clearing out for Ireland. What can be the object of this measure? Is there a serious dread of British property falling into the hands of the enemy, that an interdict is put upon all trade with the countries which are likely to be overrun? If the danger indeed be so imminent, it is fit that the most vigorous steps should be taken for our protection; and we lament to see that in a moment like the present, the attention of our ministers seems to be occupied with measures so curious and futile as the present.

"Whatever foundation there may be in truth for the alarm of an attack upon Denmark, and the capture of the town of Elsineur, it had the effect yesterday towards the close of the market, of sinking the funds about a half per cent."

Arrived, ships Devotion, Duplex, Canton; Alleghany, Coffin, Calcutta, 130 days; Harriott, Perkins, Turk's Island, 22; Washington, Liddle, Amsterdam, 65; Elizabeth, Larson, Havanna, 17; Orlando, Marschalk, Point Petre, 20; Hannah, Ryan, Bristol, 109; Fanny, Taylor, Greenock, 32; brigs Lydia, Stodder, Basseterre, 31; Betsy, Drake, Bermuda, 16; Industry, Butman, Point Petre, (Gua.) 30; Adventure, Chapman, Antigua, 18; Cruger, Barry, Isle of May, 62; Charlotte, ———, Cayenne, 33; sch'rs Rachael, Stevens, Tortolla, 20; Republican, Briggs, Savannah, 9; Three Sisters, Sanders, Yarmouth, (N. C.) 10; Fanny, Lovett, St. Johns, (N. B.) 29; sloops Union, Fairbairn, New-Smyrna, 15; Polly and Betsy, ———, Turks' Island, 14; Elizabeth, Decoster, Havanna, 12.

Ship Sarah and Eliza, Holland, is safe arrived at Cork, from this port, after a short passage.

Schooner Kelly, Reevard, has arrived at Port-au-Prince, from Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Yesterday arrived, the ship John and Alice, capt. Dunlevy, from Greenock, and has politely handed us a Clyde Commercial List of the 17th of March, and a Liverpool paper of the 14th, containing London news of the 12th, from which we have only time to extract the following:

LONDON, March 12.

An expedition sailed on Thursday evening against one or more of the enemy's ports, which it is confidently believed we can hermetically seal up by sinking a number of large vessels, deeply and heavily laden, in the mouth of them. Boulogne is the port which can be so sealed up, and the thousand and one gun-boats it contains, thereby rendered useless. On Thursday evening, several large ships, consisting of two sixty-fours, some frigates and bombs, with several gun brigs, shaped their course for Boulogne. A very heavy firing was heard at Dover the whole of Friday; towards the evening it was more heavy, and the houses at Dover were shaken by it; it continued during part of yesterday. It is supposed that the expedition which sailed on Thurday evening was engaged in accomplishing its object. The large ships which have sailed are, it is said, loaded with stones, and these stones united together by iron bars and chains, so as to form one solid mass—and these are to be scuttled side by side, so as to lay the foundation for an embankment of sand, in the same manner as the French themselves succeeded by means of cones at Cherbourg. The whole of this will be done under the cover of our blockading squadron. The immediate good to be derived from it is that it will give our ships increased depth of water in approaching the port, and enable them by a concentrated fire of bombs, to burn the whole force assembled.

March 11.

"His majesty is considerably better to-day than he has been since the beginning of his illness."

March 12.

"His majesty continues to recover."

(Signed by the four physicians.)

The intelligence which has been for some time circulated of the sailing of the French fleet from Toulon, is repeated on the authority of letters brought by the Lisbon mail of Saturday, and of one received from our squadron off Ferrol. At Cadiz it was generally believed that the enemy's fleet put to sea on the 23d of January. No official communication of this event has reached the admiralty; and we have been favored this morning with the perusal of letters from Ferrol, which positively state that the French ships were still in Toulon on the 14th ultimo.

By our Deal letters of this morning, we learn that a most tremendous firing was kept up at Boulogne yesterday, the object of which is supposed to have been the destruction of the flotilla of the enemy at that port.

A report has obtained, that Lord Moira is to command an expedition to Holland. We cannot pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this statement. *London Packet.*

Proteſtant Episcopal Church.

TUESDAY the 22d inſt. is the day appointed for the annual Meeting of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in this ſtate.

May 1, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, February 20.

TRIBUNATE.

Presidency of Joubert—Sitting of Feb. 17.

The Tribunate met at a quarter before two.

A Secretary read the minutes of the former sitting which were approved.

The President—"You shall have an opportunity of being heard, but you must not interrupt the order of the day."

The President then read a letter from the Secretary of State, which announced, that three Orators of the Government were directed to make a communication to the Tribunate.

In a few moments the Counsellors, Treilhard, Lacuce, and Fleurieu, were introduced.

Citizen Treilhard spoke.

Joubert, the President, replied in the following terms:—

"*Citizens, Counsellors of State, and Orators of the Government.*

"When a great Empire, after long struggles, is at last placed on its basis, what can the efforts of enemies, or the delirium of passions accomplish against it? If our first thought is always for the people, must it not also embrace the chief they have chosen, and whom our affection, as well as our reason, would daily call to the supreme rank, had not France already invested him with a power equal to her confidence? But what an epoch is this for history? What a lesson for Nations! The French made no call on account of a perjured Government, but to their courage. The enemy's Government, however, organized assassination, and to complete the evil, we find involved in their plots, a name which has long been accompanied with illustrious recollections. Citizens, Soldiers, Functionaries, we shall answer to our own time, to future ages, and to history, which never has had so important events to relate, and which, notwithstanding, awaits new prodigies. We all answer for the life of Bonaparte, whose existence secures to France her glory and prosperity."

The Tribunate ordered the Report of the Grand Judge, and the President's speech to be printed.

The President—"I consider myself as speaking the sentiments of the Tribunate, when I propose that they should wait on the First Consul, to express the horror which such an attempt excited in their minds, and to felicitate him on his escape from the danger which threatened him."

This motion was unanimously agreed to.

Moreau.—"Citizen President, I desire to be heard."

President.—"I thought you had waved speaking."

Moreau.—"You have heard the Orators of the Government—you have this morning read the order published by the Governor of Paris. Both these publications are in part directed against Gen. Moreau. I cannot see without the greatest sorrow that so much pains have, for a long time, been taken to calumniate a man who has rendered important services to the Republic, and who has not at this moment the liberty of defending himself.—I declare to the whole nation that my brother is innocent of the atrocities ascribed to him. Let him have the opportunity of justifying himself, and he will clear himself from those imputations. I request in his name, in my own, in the name of his afflicted family, that his trial be conducted with the greatest solemnity. I request that he may be tried before one of the ordinary tribunals; it will be easy for him to prove his innocence. I affirm that all that has been stated is an infamous calumny."

Curee.—"The emotion which our colleague feels is just."

Moreau.—"It is not an emotion of tenderness, it is the expression of truth and indignation.

[Citizen Moreau left the Tribune.]

Curee resumed.—"He speaks for his brother. What upright mind has not approved the emotion which hurried away his feelings? A great conspiracy is announced, and is about to become the subject of legal investigation. The defence of General Moreau shall have before the Tribunals all the latitude, all the freedom, all the solemnity of which so great a cause is susceptible. But what ought you to do, if not to shew a desire (and I am sure your desire is shared by the Government) that the General should be found innocent of an accusation which interests the internal and external safety of the Republic, and therefore ought to be carefully investigated and judged, whatever may be the services of the man involved in it?"

Citizen Treilhard wished to address the Tribunate.

President.—"I must observe to you, Citizen Orator of the Government, that no proposition has been made, that there is no question under consideration. You, however, may speak."

Treilhard.—"Citizens, the speaker who preceded at this tribune him you now hear, has done what he thought due to the connections which unite him to General Moreau. Were I not impressed with this consideration, I should say that the zeal of that member was manifested with somewhat too much haste. Had his sensibility permitted him to listen tranquility to the report of the Grand Judge, which I read, he would have seen that it was proposed to send the persons accused before the tribunals. The Government has too uniformly observed a scrupulous observance of the law, for any one to have a right to suppose that there is any intention of deviating from it. Even the promptitude with which you are informed of what has been done, demonstrates the value which the Government attaches to your's and the public's opinion. The ends of justice do not authorise the present publication of the documents. They have been communicated to the Senate and the Council of State for secret deliberations. I shall only add one word, General Moreau, his relations, his friends, shall have the most ample latitude in making his defence. There is no one who does not anxiously desire that he may not be found guilty."

The Tribunate ordered Citizen Treilhard's observations to be printed. The sitting then rose.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 9.

Their Lordships met at a few minutes after three o'clock. As soon as the lord chancellor had taken his seat on the wool sack, earl Fitzwilliam addressed their lordships nearly to the following purport:

"My Lords, previous to the opening of the commission, which I understand has been issued for giving the royal assent on this day, to certain bills on your lordships table, I think it my duty to submit a few observations to your lordships. On an occasion which involves not only the regularity of the proceedings of so important a branch of the legislature, as that filled by your lordships, but even the vital principles of the constitution, it is incumbent on us, my lords, to proceed with the greatest caution and deliberation. A commission for declaring the royal assent, can only be issued by the authority of his Majesty; the evidence of which authority is the King's sign manuel, and as a consequence of that, the subsequent affixing of the great seal. These acts, my lords, would justify us in presupposing, that his Majesty is in that state of desirable convalescence, that renders him competent to such an exercise of the royal prerogative.—I must confess, my lords, that it would afford me the highest satisfaction, if I were well assured that such was the fact; but the information which I have obtained from very high authority, does not entitle me to draw any such conclusion, how much soever I, in common with your lordships, and the whole nation, desire it.

I wish, my lords, to have the fact of his majesty's recovery put beyond all doubt. I wish, that on a subject so intimately connected with the royal authority, and the spirit of the constitution, that it were established to our satisfaction, as on a former occasion, at your lordship's bar. I wish to have some better authority than the reports of the physicians. I must confess, my lords, that those reports do not satisfy my mind: they are as far as my poor understanding will enable me to judge of them, drawn up in a language ambiguous and unsatisfactory. They flatter, indeed, the wishes and expectations of his people for his majesty's recovery; but they do not flatter us with the hopes of a rapid amendment. Even the bulletin of the day, my lords, is not satisfactory. It does not go the length of declaring, that his majesty is convalescent. I trust, my lords, that on a subject, involving, as I said before, the form and the essence of the constitution, that we shall proceed with that circumspection that is always expected in the proceedings of this house. To the noble lord who presides in this house, I would observe, that he is placed in a situation of high and dangerous responsibility; and I am persuaded that he has acted with all that deliberation and caution that is incumbent on him.—I hope he will be able to satisfy you, my lords, and the country, that his exercise of the royal authority proceeds from a sound and discreet source; and that in what the noble and learned lord has officially done, he has acted upon better grounds than I, my lords, or the public, have before us."

The Lord Chancellor—"My lords in rising to make a few observations to what has fallen from the noble earl, I entreat you to believe that I am actuated by the sincerest respect for that noble peer. Independent of the personal regard I may be supposed to entertain for him, the important nature of the subject upon which he has addressed you, entitles him to particular attention from me; a subject which, coming even from any person who was not a peer of this house could not have failed of engaging my most serious consideration. I will then state for the satisfaction of that noble earl, and I should hope for the satisfaction of the country, that on so important a subject as the bringing down of a royal commission to this house, I have proceeded with all due caution. My lords, I proceed with fear & trembling, & I had rather this right hand were cut off, than that my official duty should have had either a slight or superficial sanction.—My lords, I did not think that in so momentous an affair, I should be solely guided by the reports and opinion of those who were, from professional experience, perhaps, best qualified to pronounce on the state of his majesty's health, but I thought it necessary to have a personal interview with the king. That interview I obtained, and, in the censure of it, had much serious discussion with his majesty, on the subject matter of many of the bills to which he was called to give the royal assent. The result of that conversation, and those discussions, was, to impress my mind with the thorough conviction, that his majesty was competent to the personal exercise of all the functions of the royal authority and that in bringing down the commission, I act in obedience to his commands, and in discharge of my duty, in a fair and conscientious discharge of it. My lords, much as I am bound by gratitude, much as I am devoted by attachment and affection to my sovereign, and by the lively and respectful sense of the honours and favours which he has for a long time continued to heap on me, yet, my lords, I will declare, and I trust my declaration will obtain belief from your lordships, that I shall never be influenced by those favours, or any earthly consideration whatever, to act in opposition to my judgment, or in any way unbecoming the high situation that the partiality of his majesty has placed me in.——My lords, when I accepted that situation, I made a covenant with myself, never to continue in it longer than I could with service to my sovereign, with service to my country, and with satisfaction to my heart and to my feelings. I possess no situation that I wish to retain, I do not wish to obtain any situation that I may acquire, upon any other than those fair, conscientious, and constitutional grounds. In what has fallen from the noble earl, I am convinced he has acted from a sense of what he conceives to be his duty as a member of the legislature: I am willing to believe he has been actuated by no motives personal to me; I am sure, I am convinced, my lords, he has not. I feel, perhaps, stronger than the noble earl has described it, the weight of that great responsibility under which I act, and I will not hesitate to become answerable for this legislative measure, which I and other noble lords joined with me in the commission, are, as representatives of one of the estates of parliament, about to sanction.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Wedneſday, May 2, 1804,
will be performed the Comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.

To which will be added the Muſical Farce of
NO SONG NO SUPPER.

☞ *Doors to be opened at half past five, and performance to begin at half past six o'clock.*

Sales at Auction,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

WILL be ſold by the ſubſcribers, on Tueſday the 15th inſtant, (poſitively without reſerve) for notes with approved ſecurity, at ninety days, the following Articles:

14	*hhds. brown Sugar.*
5	*Barrels,* } *Pimento.*
5	*Bags,* }
4	*Cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen.*
1	*ditto Pullicat Handkerchiefs.*
4	*Bales India Cottons.*
2	*ditto British Oznaburgs.*
5	*Cases gentlemen's best London Hats.*
1	*ditto ladies' Straw Bonnets.*
5	*pieces French Cambrick.*
40	*doz. Kid Gloves.*
2	*Cases Writing and Printing Paper.*
20	*Boxes China.*

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.

Richmond, May 1, 1804. *tds.*

The Subſcriber,

Intending to leave this ſtate for a ſhort time, and having on hand a valuable ſtock of

CONSIGNED GOODS,

WHICH he is directed to cloſe ſales of,—the ſame will be ſold at public auction, at his ſtore on the Main ſtreet, by Proffer and Moncure, on Wedneſday the 9th May, evening, at 11 o'clock, on a credit of four months for all ſums above twenty dollars, for approved indorſed notes, viz:

23	*hhds. brown Sugar, of superior quality.*
6	— *green Coffee.*
2	*Tons German Steel.*
400	*Pieces India Cotton.*
27	— *best Ticklenburg.*
25	*doz. ½lb. and 1lb. Bottles Snuff.*
3	*Boxes Castile Soap.*
7	*Pieces Sheeting.*
600	*Demijohns.*
25	*Pieces Linen Checks.*
10	— *Flanders Sail Duck.*
17	*Setts Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.*

Bandannos, Nankeens, Lustrings, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.

Samuel Myers.

Richmond, April 30, 1804. *tds.*

Notice.

THE ſecond dividend of the eſtate and effects of Wight & Harris, that was to be made on the 28th inſt. agreeable to notice given for that purpoſe, is unavoidably poſtponed until Friday the 4th day of May next.

Ro. Brooke, S. C.

Commiſſioners' Office, April 28, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY BOY about ten years old, and two WOMEN with their children; one of whom has two, and the other three. Enquire of
The PRINTER.

Richmond, April 30, 1804.

Gun-ſtocks.

THE ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 17th of Auguſt next, for furniſhing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of muſket-ſtocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thouſand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the enſuing fall; and the delivery of the ſtocks to commence in the courſe of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *oamt17 Ag.*

NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond, given by me with James Vaughan ſecurity, to Robert H. Saunders and Daniel Wade, executors of Major Powers, deceaſed, for one hundred and ninety two pounds, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1804, and made payable the 15th of January, 1805; which ſaid bond was aſſigned by the ſaid ex'ors to George Perkins, a legatee of Major Powers, dec. as I conſider that I have fully paid off the ſaid Perkins by a decree of the high court of chancery, as the ſaid Perkins was to pay me one hundred and fifty-ſix pounds one ſhilling one penny farthing, with intereſt, and two other bonds amounting to forty two pounds twelve ſhillings, given to the ſaid Perkins, which he was to have given credit on the bond aforeſaid, with the expreſs promiſe he would ſettle the £156. 1. 1 1-4 with me.

Anderſon Peers.

April 29, 1804. 1p

BY virtue of a decree of the Huſtings Court of the city of Richmond, againſt William Whelen, ſon and heir at law of Richard Whelen, dec. which ſaid William Whelen being an infant under the age of 21 years, is repreſented by John Brooke, his guardian, ſpecially aſſigned by the court to defend him in this ſuit, and David Patterſon and John Buchanan, heir at law of Alexander Buchanan, dec. will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, for caſh, on the 5th day of May next,

One Lot of Ground,

No. 396, to ſatisfy a debt due to William Wiſeham, executor of A. Ronald, deceaſed, and the ſaid David Patterſon and John Buchanan, in whom the equitable title lies, are directed to convey the ſame to the purchaſer or purchaſers, agreeable to the decree aforeſaid.

James Whitelaw, Sgt.

April 24, 1804.

For Sale,

At William Prichard's and Samuel Pleasants's
BOOK-STORES,

A FEW Pamphlets concerning the laws againſt Gaming and Gameſters.

April 27.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

X SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient **WARE-HOUSE** calculated to ſtore **FLOUR**, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, 35 that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The buſineſs heretofore carried on

under the firm of **ROBERT POLLOK & Co.** in this place, will from the firſt of April next be conducted under that of **POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.**

Mancheſter, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tueſday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purſe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perſon permitted to ſtart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepſtakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The ſubſcription to cloſe on the 15th day of April; 4 ſubſcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for theſe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horſes,	133lbs.	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 years old,	12[illegible]	
5 years old,	11[illegible]	
4 years old,	106	
3 years old,	90	

8

19 The treaſurer requeſts the members of the Club to be-pointed in paying up their ſubſcriptions on or before the day of running.

3

Thomas Cheatham, *Treaſurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courſe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purſe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpoſe of making ſome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—10 dollars.

12 Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of Loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, shall be generouſly X rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

15 A CONSTANT ſupply of **FLOUR**, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged 30 for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is propoſed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad 6 Rock Races, an elegant **GELDING**, price 300 dollars, free for any ſaddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horſes to ſtart; 6 ſubſcribers or no race. Subſcription to cloſe the evening of the ſecond days race.

THE Subſcribers having mutually agreed to ſeparate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requeſted to take notice, that the underſigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner reſponſible for any debt 6 hereafter to be contracted by the underſigned Ann Campbell, or otherwiſe accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of ſeparation, that each of us, ſhall in future be and remain abſolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, X completely and effectually, as though they never had been ſolemnized, as far as the laws, uſages and cuſtoms of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT'T CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teſte,
JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juſt above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchaſed all together, or in ſmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of 10 payment are, one fourth on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from that day: approved ſecurity will be required. Apply to the ſubſcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherſt county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

P R O P O S A L S

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for 12 the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of **HOLSTERS**, and Six Hundred **SWORD BELTS**.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a **HOUSE** in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. 14May

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

L O T T E R Y,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
5	do. of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do. of 500 ——	3,000
10	do. of 200 ——	2,000
20	do. of 100 ——	2,000
100	do. of 50 ——	5,000
250	do. of 30 ——	7,500
420	do. of 25 ——	10,500
1,500	do. of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do. of 15 ——	45,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,	250
1	do. after 2,000 do.	250
1	do. after 3,000 do.	250
1	do. after 4,000 do.	250
1	do. after 5,000 do.	500
1	do. after 6,000 do.	500
1	do. after 8,000 do.	500
1	do. after 10,000 do.	500
1	do. after 12,000 do.	500
1	do. after 13,000 do.	500
1	do. after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,	150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.	
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,	150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

_ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach-warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lbs; ſaſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together 9 with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, from David Roſs, Eſq. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three firſt inſtalments of a debt due from the ſaid David Roſs to the truſtees of James Dunlop, deceaſed, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and ſecured by deed of truſt; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum aforeſaid, with the charges and expences of ſale, an eſtate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by eſtimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchaſed by the ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardſon, according to its known boundaries as held by the ſaid Roſs. Alſo, an eſtate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of 5 Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by eſtimation, twelve hundred acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joſeph Haden. Alſo the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-houſe is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a ſtore now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The ſale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforeſaid, will be ſet up in that order which ſhall appear beſt to ſuit the purchaſers, and moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, *Truſtees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General aſſortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewiſe a few good **CLOCKS** for ſale—all of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

_ **CLOCKS** and **WATCHES** repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

10 ARE hereby informed, that the ſubſcriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this ſeaſon, at the well known Shad and Herring Fiſhery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fiſhery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fiſhery on James river below this city. His prices for fiſh will be as follow; thirty-three ſhillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or ſix pence a peace for a ſmaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty ſhillings per thouſand. He will keep a regular ſupply of ſalt and barrels for the accommodation of thoſe that may be diſpoſed to purchaſe fiſh by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to the ſubſcriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Glouceſter, for the payment of certain debts therein ſpecified, will be ſold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premiſes, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Glouceſter beautifully ſituated, ſubject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Truſtee.

April 20, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Cheſterfield, about the firſt of November laſt, **JIM**, a Negro man I purchaſed of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a ſmall fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Meſſrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raiſed, and where he is frequently ſeen; has a wife in the ſame neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Auſtin of Richmond, on the delivery of ſaid ſlave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the ſaid ſlave to be the ſame I purchaſed of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April*, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous ſituation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be ſold, muſt make it a very important object to thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Iſland, which is ſeparated from the main land by a ſmall and narrow ſtream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at preſent divided into three tenements; leaſed to ſeveral tenants, whoſe leaſes will 9 expire in three years from the firſt day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good ſtate of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The ſubſcriber will ſell the whole together, or either of thoſe tenements ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale are one ſixth part of the money to be paid on the firſt day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good ſecurity being given, and 3 the punctuality of payment enſured by deeds of truſt on the land. On the Occoneechee Iſland, and at the end of Baker's Iſland, oppoſite to it, are two fiſheries, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and to be ſold with the land, which have been accounted the beſt on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a ſhort time, might now be made valuable. A farther deſcription of this land and its improvements is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as perſons deſirous of purchaſing will naturally chuſe to view it, and judge for themſelves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be ſold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the ſtore of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premiſes, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be ſhewn, and unqueſtionable titles made to the purchaſers by

WM. MUNFORD

5 *Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th,* 1804. tf. 5

TO BE LET,

On building leaſes, three beautiful, airy and elevated ſituations for Dwelling Houſes. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wiſhes a pleaſant and agreeable reſidence for his family, either of theſe ſites would be truly deſirable, as they are contiguous to the ſcene of active buſineſs, while they are at the ſame time removed from the duſt and noiſe of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, ſober and attentive **GARDENER** will hear of an advantageous ſituation on application 3 above.—None of oppoſite character [illegible] apply.

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this office.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, is as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

5 WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at **SIXTY DOLLARS** the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by **FIFTY** if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely encloſed, *gratis*. Seperate encloſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas He won the 3 Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on 4 the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven. (23)

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe **DIOMED**, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quiltavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by 3 me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever ran for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four mile heats beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

P E D I G R E E.

3 **DIOMED**, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] her granddam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Black) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betty Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c. 14

MILES SELDEN, Sen.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or *Auguſt* laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*. are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of 5 *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line, to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of 3 the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come or ſend for him, and on producing ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by 14

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804.